

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.

Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.

For Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates,
our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, to
offer his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.

Office on the public square, three doors
above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where
he can generally be found.

Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, May 16th, 1846. 10-11

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to
the citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, west of the Baptist
Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-10m

Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
BY WM. R. SNELSON,
FAYETTE, MO.

JUST received and now opened, a large and
well selected stock of—
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,
which having been purchased and carefully selected
by himself in person and will be sold at a great
reduction on former prices.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from
Physicians, with FINEST MEDICINES, at a small ad-
vance on cost.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
A full assortment of School Books of every de-
scription, which will be sold lower than they can be
purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrangements
have been made which will insure at all times a
complete assortment.

Also, *Metaphysics, Law, and Theological Books,*
Novels, Poetical works of different authors, Al-
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices
which cannot fail to please.
Fayette, April 11th, 1846.

Pure White Lead.
THE subscribers, agents for the sale of Glas-
gow & Culbert's celebrated White Lead,
will keep a heavy stock of all qualities on hand,
and sell at Manufacturer's prices, and charges,
to wit:—
Pure, per keg, \$1.00
Extra, " " 1.50, 25 pds.
No. 1, " " 1.65

These are strictly cash prices, and no account
will be made under any circumstances.
HUGHES, BIRCH & WARD.
Fayette, April 25th, '46.

JEW DAVID'S
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

REMARKS ON THE VIRTUES OF THE
HEBREW PLASTER.—The numerous and as-
tonishing cures this remedy has, and is constantly
performing in the most obstinate cases of RHEU-
MATISM, GOUT, PAIN IN THE SIDE, HYP, BACK,
LIMBS, &c., have fully established its reputation
beyond a doubt. And not only is it the most
powerful agent known in removing all Seated and
Local Pains, but in Scrofulous maladies it has
been found equally efficient, having been employed
with

ASTONISHING SUCCESS
In the radical cure of King's Evil, Eruptions
of the SKIN, Ulcers, &c.—in all cases of
which its effects have been satisfactory alike to
physician and patient.

By way of explaining the soundness of this
simple and unsophisticated mode of treatment,
we will here state that the surface of the human
body is a succession of perspiratory tubes so minute
as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, but
when examined with a microscope are readily per-
ceived, and their office easily determined.

The learned Wilson counted the perspiratory
tubes on the palm of his hand, and found 3,253
in a square inch, each of them having an append-
ed gland which extends throughout the system.
It is by this means that the powerful health re-
storing properties of the **HEBREW PLASTER** are
manifested; its virtues entering those tubes, are
immediately transmitted to every part of the hu-
man body; thus exerting a specific influence over
every part of the system. These singular facts
will serve to explain the mode of operation by which
this Plaster, in conjunction with WISTAR'S BAL-
SAMY WILD CHERRY, has of late effected those
astonishing cures in cases of Consumption, Liver
complaint, and Dyspepsia, which have recently
created such a sensation throughout the western
world.

Beware of all persons who offer to sell the
Plaster for less than the price established by the
proprietors, as we consider it sufficient evidence
of its being counterfeit.

PHILIPS & BLANKLEY, corner of Chestnut
and Third Streets, St. Louis, Mo., General Agents
for the West, of whom only the genuine can be
had, or of their regular authorized agents for
sale of the same.

AGENTS.—Dr. Wm. R. SNELSON, Fayette, R. P.
HANENKAMP & Co., Glasgow. McCAMPBELL
& Coates, Huntsville. W. C. HILL & Co.,
Keokuk, Iowa.

November 7th, 1846.

See how that Coat fits!

DID you get that coat at Carroll's Corner?
Well, I didn't get it anywhere else. I tell
you, Bob, that is Martin's No. 2, and I recom-
mend all the boys to go there for nice fits and
cheap goods. (Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.)

That is Beautiful!

WHERE did you get that dress cousin Sally?
I am surprised at you to ask; don't you
know Carroll is selling 25 cent calico for a bit.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Jew David.

ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild

Cherry.

If any body wants any more of Wistar, just
call at Carroll's corner, and no where else, for
the real article. (Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.)

BOOTS AND SHOES—50 cases in store and

for sale very low. R. H. LAW.

Fayette, October 24th, '46.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 7.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

No. 44.

CHILDS & BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and
American Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens-
ware, Cutlery, Jewelry, Hats, Caps, Boots,
Shoes and Ready made Clothing, &c., &c., all sold
at the very lowest Eastern prices—at the fine new
brick Store above Carroll's Corner.
Glasgow, January 2d, 1846. 43-1y

VICTORIOUS AT LAST.

LIKE the lovely and free Republic of the United
States, misrepresented by the hypocritical
Priesthood of Mexico to their unenlightened in-
habitants, have some of the neighbors (other
Merchants,) of the New York Cheap Cash Store,
slandered and misrepresented, yes, and whilst they
stood masked in the cloak of religion, as the
Devil in the shape of a serpent when tempting
Eve, have made those an object of their sport and
pleasure on whose weak minds they could leave
a small impression, by their bitter calumny against
S. Childs & Brothers.

But like the high soaring American Eagle,
spreading its wings farther and farther, so has the
New York Cheap Cash Store, sounded its cele-
brated name throughout this vast domain. Hence-
forth no falsehood was too black for them to tell
to keep persons in ignorance, not even to try
where they could better themselves, as for like Mex-
icans would desert their own Government, by giv-
ing them one small foretaste of the sweets of
American liberty. For they well knew that once
trying, these men at the New York Store, would
at once lay before the public eye, that importunate
treatment. Yes, that taking advantage of neces-
sity, which has been practised upon the commu-
nity heretofore. But Americans are not so dull
of comprehension as Mexicans. In spite of those
base slanderers the New York Store still contin-
ues to maintain the good name, which it has by
its own merit spread far and wide. Who will ask
the question, what have these men done that I
should be afraid to deal with them, (but not ask
what other merchants say about them.) Even if
they would cheat when they get a chance, will
not nearly all merchants do that? Still I would
rather risk a man who has all chances to sell
cheap, which are as follows: One large importing
house in New York city, one wholesale House in
Cincinnati, one retail store in Glasgow and one in
Lexington, Mo., who can lay in goods as cheap as
they can in the Western country, and those men
who were raised in business who know well
enough the old maxim that a nimble penny is better
than a slow shilling. And just notice their ad-
vertisements, in the paper, what a tremendous
and well selected stock of goods they are just re-
ceiving, in that splendid large new brick house
they have erected this summer on the river above Car-
roll's. Why I would certainly rather give them
the same price for goods—just to see that splen-
did stock, that magnificent house, and how well it
arranged. When you go there you need not
stand all day and wait until some person thinks
proper to wait on you, for they always have some
five or six clerks, then how conveniently the
ladies can sit down, along the counter whilst
dealing, and after all that convenience, you can
go there and buy as many goods for \$10, as you
can anywhere else for \$15 or \$20.

Now, what can you other merchants say? you
say you have the advantage of you, but they
are Jews: a few is better than a hypocritical
principled man, who calls himself a Christian.
Even you who call yourselves republicans, would
that be following the example of your illustrious
forefathers, if we were to mistreat a man, who
leaves his own native soil, and all that is near and
dear to him, to seek refuge from monarchical
oppression and who if called upon would fight un-
der the stars and stripes of the United States of
America, even if a Catholic or Jew by descent
and religion. No, no, not the name makes the
man but the good heart, and his actions will
christen him by the name of gentleman and these
are the men, who all republicans will go for. For
they have through their dependence on your re-
publicanism, permanently located themselves
amongst you, gone to the expense of building a
splendid business house, which beautifies your
town, and enhances your country, and able and
willing to furnish your country with merchandise
lower than any one has ever done, so I sincerely
hope, that this sentence will echo from the heart
of every one, who considers himself a true repub-
lican, encourage those who deserve it most, and
if you do not need the money that you will save
by dealing with them, give it to the poor.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Glasgow, January 2d, 1847.

"Latest news from the Army."

RECEIVED and now opening a splendid stock
of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected
with much care from the latest importations. My
stock consists in part of—
Blue, black, green and brown cloths,
Overcoatings and Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Flannels,
Vestings, Checks and Tickings,
Domestics, Cashmeres and Delaines,
Shawls, Prints, Alpaca, &c., &c.,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware and Glassware,
Groceries and Spun Cotton,
Biscuits, Powder, &c., &c.
Having purchased a large stock of Seasonable
Dry Goods, I am determined to sell them at a very
small advance, and ask but a cent to convince any
person that my goods are cheap—very cheap.
"No trouble to show Goods." R. H. LAW.
Fayette, October 24th, 1846.

Wanted—Jeans, Linsey, Socks, &c., &c.

A very choice additional supply of BOOTS

AND SHOES—just opened and for sale very

low by SWITZLER & SMITH.

Fayette, August 22d, 1846.

Irish Potatoes!

ONE hundred bushels best quality for sale at

the Corner Market, Glasgow.

December 26th, 1846.

100 Barrels

OLD rye whiskey just received. Call at Car-

roll's corner, if you want real good old Rye.

It is too strong for coffee house use without water!

Glasgow, December 26th, 1846.

WANTED at Carroll's corner 500 bushels dried

apples. (Glasgow, December 26th, 1846.)

Wanted,

TO HIRE—A negro woman, above the middle

age, who is a good cook, washer, &c. Ap-

ply at this office.

Fayette, December 19th, 1846.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY—A large stock on

hand, and in order to make it small, will sell

very low. R. H. LAW.

Fayette, October 24th, '46

New Crop Sugar at Carroll's!

CARROLL'S Corner has just received direct

from New Orleans 10 hids new crop sugar

and 30 bags of Coffee. His sugar is at least three

shades better than any in town, and two cents

cheaper. The Coffee can be had a few grains

make a pot full. He has a curiosity to feel like

a wholesale merchant for a week or two, and there-

fore offers a few hogheads of sugar and sacks of

coffee by the hoghead and sack. But he will

retail all he can.

Glasgow, December 26th, 1846.

CHAMBER SCENE.

"She rose from her untroubled sleep,
And put away her soft, brown hair,
And, in a tone as low and deep
As love's whisper, breathed a prayer.
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid;
The folded linen on her breast,
Just swelling from the charms it hid.
And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and slender foot,
Whose shape upon the earth did press,
Like a new snow flake, white and 'mute';
And there, from slumber pure and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed her slight and graceful form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven."
Oh God! if souls unsoiled as these
Need daily mercy from thy throne—
If she, upon her bended knees—
Our loveliest and our purest one—
She, with a face so clear and bright
We deem her some stray child of light;
If she, with those soft eyes in tears,
Day after day in her first years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from thee—
What far, far deeper need have we!
How hardly if she win not heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven!"

Reports of the Departments.

We have not room for the entire Reports
of the different Departments. Our read-
ers will find all that is essential, in the
condensations which follow:—

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY.**—The annual report of the Se-
cretary of the Treasury is before us. It is
not as long-winded as Mr. Walker's litera-
ry efforts generally are, but it is quite as
anti-American as his report of last year,
which received the great compliment of
being printed by order of the British Par-
liament, the first, and, we trust, the last
honor of that kind to an American Secre-
tary's report.

The report sets out with the receipts and
expenditures for the fiscal year ending on
the thirtieth of June last, which are as
follows:—

RECEIPTS AND MEANS.	
From customs	\$26,712,667 87
From sales of public lands	2,694,452 48
From miscellaneous sources	92,126 71
Total receipts	29,499,247 06
Add balance in treasury, 1st July, 1845,	7,658,306 22
Total means	37,157,553 28
The expenditures during the same fiscal year, amounted to the sum of	28,031,114 20
Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st July, 1846, of	9,126,439 08
The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, are as follows:—	
RECEIPTS, VIZ:	
From customs 1st quarter, by actual re- turns of collectors	6,153,826 33
For the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters as esti- mated	21,561,904 62
Total from customs	27,715,731 95
From sales of public lands	3,400,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Total receipts, exclusive of Treasury notes and loans	31,335,731 95
From Treasury notes, under the act of 22d July, 1845	5,000,000 00
From loan, under same act 5,000,000 00	
Add balance in the Treasury, 1st July, 1846	9,126,439 08
Total means, as estimated	50,462,170 03
EXPENDITURES, VIZ:	
The actual expenditures for the first quarter, ending 30th of September, 1846, amounted to \$4,038,661 27	
The estimated expenditures for the public service during the other three quar- ters, from 1st of October, 1846, to 30th June, 1847, are as follows, viz:	
Civil list, foreign inter- course, and miscellaneous purposes	\$5,310,922 68
Army proper, including vol- unteers	10,579,437 53
Fortifications, ordnance, arm- ing militia, &c.	2,371,763 38
Indian department	1,643,772 18
Pensions	1,439,612 62
Interest on the public debt and treasury notes	1,036,986 82
Redemption of the residue of the loan of 1841	3,000 00
Treasury notes which are yet outstanding and payable when presented	430,103 97
Naval establishment	9,278,771 41
	\$55,241,212 09
Excess of expenditures over means 1st July, 1847,	\$4,779,042 91

The Secretary estimates the receipts from
all sources for the fiscal year commencing
July 10, 1847, and ending 30th of June,
1848, at \$32,000,000, from which, after de-
ducting the deficit above, the sum of \$27,
220,957 99 remains as the total means of
that year. The expenditures of the Gov-
ernment for the same period are estimated
at \$45,781,784 51, which would leave a
balance against the Treasury, on the 30th of
June, 1848, of \$18,500,826 52. This ex-
cess the Secretary bases on the assumption
that the whole amount of five millions is
outstanding of Treasury notes authorized
by the act of 22d July, 1846, under a re-
newed authority now requested to be con-
ferred by Congress to issue the same; but,
as the whole amount cannot be outstanding
at the same time, on account of the num-
ber of notes cancelled before a new note is
issued, he estimates the excess of expendi-
tures over means on the 1st of July, 1848,
at nineteen millions of dollars; which he
thinks will cover all expenditures, including
that of war, if continued up to that
date.

The Secretary thinks that four millions
ought to be kept in the Treasury in a time
of war. A loan of \$23,000,000 is therefore
required to enable the Government to get
along with its disbursements, unless some

other provisions are made to raise money.
He advises Congress to impose a duty of
25 per cent. on tea and coffee, now admit-
ted free of duty, from which he estimates
that \$2,500,000 would be collected. He
recommends that this duty shall take ef-
fect from the first of January next. He
also recommends that the price of the pub-
lic lands shall be graduated to the time that
they have been in the market, and thinks
that if a graduation bill in the form in
which it passed the Senate on its return
from the House during the last session of
Congress, should become a law, it would
increase the revenue from the public lands
from half a million to a million of dollars
per annum; and, if adopted, together with
the proposed duty on tea and coffee, the
loans required for the support of the Gov-
ernment might be safely reduced to \$18,
000,000.

He proceeds to a consideration of the
Sub-Treasury bill, which he says is defect-
ive in some of its details, as no appropria-
tions are made for the payment of sundry
officers without whose services the beau-
tiful system cannot work properly. The
powers of the department in relation to
that portion of the public moneys paid in
foreign countries are not sufficiently defined.
The payments necessary to be made in
several parts of Mexico are now not easily
made. The object to be gained is not to
circulate paper among the troops, "but to
facilitate the obtaining and transferring
specie there for circulation through the
operations of foreign exchange." In con-
nection with this subject, it is recommended
that a branch mint shall be established
in New York. The best course for Con-
gress to pursue in relation to the clumsy
Sub-Treasury is not advised by the Secre-
tary, which is to repeal the continuance at
once and thus get clear of the difficulties
it continually presents.

The Secretary then straddles his hobby,
the tariff. We shall not at present under-
take to follow him in what he says on the
subject.

He thinks that some augmentation of the
revenue might be produced by removing
several restrictions in the pre-emption law
and especially by extending its provisions
to the unsurveyed lands to which the Indian
title has been extinguished, as well as from
the sale of that portion of the public lands
containing copper and other ores. He says
that if Congress, at an early period of the
present session, would impose the proposed
duty on tea and coffee, reduce and graduate
the price of the public lands in favor of
settlers and cultivators, extend the pre-
emption system to the unsurveyed lands to
which the Indian title has been extinguished,
and authorize the sale of that portion of
the public lands containing copper and
other valuable ores, the loan required for
the Government might safely be reduced
from twenty-three to seventeen millions of
dollars.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY.**—The Mediterranean squadron has
not been continued during the last year.—
It is proposed to revive it as soon as cir-
cumstances will permit. The station at
Mahon has been discontinued at the earnest
request of the Portuguese Government, and
measures are in progress for the removal of
the public stores from that place. The East
India squadron, consisting of the Colum-
bia 74, and the sloop Vincennes, is sup-
posed to have sailed for Japan and Kams-
katka, in the month of May or June last,
and to have returned to Macao about this
time. They will probably commence their
homeward cruise via the North Pacific in
January or February. Orders were sent
to Commodore Biddle in January last to
proceed to the west coast of Mexico, and
assume command of the squadron there.
No acknowledgment of the receipt of them
has been received at the Department. The
Brazil squadron consists of the frigate Col-
umbia, Commander Ritchie, and the brig
Bainbridge, Lieut. commanding Penning-
ton, under Commodore Rosseau.

The African squadron consists of the frigate
United States, the sloop Marion, brig
Dolphin and Boxer, and store ship South-
ampton, 96 guns in all. A full and inter-
esting narrative is given of the operations
of the Pacific squadron since the war, both
under Com. Shat and Com. Stockton, and
copies are annexed of the official reports
of these officers. The squadron now con-
sists of the Savannah and the Congress,
frigates; the sloop Portsmouth, Levant,
Warren and Cyane; schooner Shark and
store ship Erie. The Razee Independence
is on her way out with Com. Shubrick,
who will on his arrival assume command,
and the sloop Preble has sailed for the
same destination. The doings of the home
squadron are also fully narrated, and copies
annexed of the official reports of Com.
Conner in reference to the blockade, the de-
signs on Alvarado, the affair at Tabasco,
and the taking of Tampico. Full justice
is done to the commanders of both squad-
rons, in whom the confidence of the de-
partment seems unabated. Extracts from
the instructions under which they acted,
show also a disposition on the part of the
Government to avoid all collisions with
Mexico, if possible. The vessels compris-
ing the navy of Texas seem to have been
found unworthy of repair, with the excep-
tion of the Austin.

The estimates of the department are
based on the employment of 10,000 men,
though no more than 8,500 are now in the
service. Authority is asked to build four
sea steamers to be employed in connection
with our squadron abroad. The practica-
bility of the dry-dock at New York is not
doubted, and the work is urged upon the
favorable notice of Congress. A dock at

Pensacola is also recommended, and other
improvements to increase the efficiency of
the yard at that place. The restrictions on
the Memphis work, adopted at the last Con-
gress, it is thought may be advantageously
removed. The exclusive employment of
naval officers, as naval store-keepers abroad
is not thought to be wise, and a modifica-
tion of the law on this subject is recom-
mended. The naval school is spoken of in
terms of approbation, and the same appropria-
tions are asked for it as was had last
year. A suitable notice is also given to
the officers of the observatory, whose val-
uable operations are beginning to attract
the attention they deserve. An addition to
the number of assistant surgeons is very
much desired, and the department also re-
commends an increase in the rank and file
of the marine corps and in the number of
warrant officers.

The report concludes with advising that
authority be given to the President to ap-
point one out of five or six midshipmen at
large, irrespective of the place of resi-
dence of the person appointed. Provision
might thus be made for cases of peculiar
merit which are now excluded. Nothing
is said in the report on the system of pro-
motion. The Secretary confines himself
to a faithful narration of the doings of the
navy, with a few practical suggestions such
as we have mentioned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary gives a full history of the
commencement and progress of our Mex-
ican war operations: the battles of Palo
Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey
are narrated; and the termination of
the armistice; the conquest of Santa Fe
and the Californias, and accounts of the
various movements of the armies.

Satisfactory, though not official informa-
tion, has been received of the taking of
Monclova, but not Chihuahua. Gen. Kear-
ney's detachment was expected to reach the
Pacific about November last. The opera-
tions of Col. Fremont and Commodore
Stockton west of the Rocky Mountains are
referred to, with commendation. Authen-
tic information but not official report has
been received of their operations. The
military force of the United States has
been augmented from 8,640 to 30,000 men.
The duties of the War Department have
been arduous and embarrassing. The de-
partment of Tamaulipas, and the right
bank of the Rio Grande for several hun-
dred miles from its mouth, New Leon,
Coahuila, and Chihuahua, have all in effect
been wrested from the enemy; and the
Mexican authority, civil and military, dis-
placed in New Mexico and the Califor-
nias—all in the short space of seven months.
The regular army, under the law of the
last session, when filled up, would amount
to 16,998, officers and men, but does not
now exceed 10,300. Our success in the
field is attributable probably to the large
number of volunteers called out since the
passage of the bill increasing the army. It
is impossible to tell the number of troops
which the exigencies of the war may re-
quire.

The volunteers called out who have en-
countered the enemy have more than just-
ified the expectations formed of this descrip-
tion of troops; but it is no disparagement
to them to say that regular forces would
be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in
a foreign country. Considerations of econ-
omy are also decidedly in favor of troops
engaged to serve during the war. The
Secretary is most solicitous that this subject
should receive the attention of Congress,
and that a body of troops should be raised
to take the place of those volunteers who
will claim a discharge at the end of their
term of service.

The plan suggested by General Macomb
in his report in 1836, is recommended now
in reference to regimental field officers.
Provision should be made for officers com-
mitted by our troops and by persons com-
mitted with the army. An increase of the
regular army is recommended. The esti-
mated appropriations for fortifications for
next year amount to 495,600 dollars.

The report then goes on to speak of our
national defenses; of sappers, miners, and
topographical engineers and